

**Land Adjacent to Rookery House,
5 The Rookery, Eye, Suffolk**

Planning application: 3350/16

HER Ref: EYE 140

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(November 2017)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land adjacent Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7AR

Clients: Mr & Mrs Cummins

Planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3350/16

Development: Erection of one dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 30 October, 2017

HER ref: EYE 140

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-297708

LBS ref: 1334404

Conservation area

Grid ref: TM 1470 7364

Site area: 200m² (footprint area)

Recent land use: Garden

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches

Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and sections (Sue Holden)

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- Context list

Appendix IV- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Eye, land adjacent Rookery House, 5 The Rookery (EYE 140, TM 1470 7364) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the south of the castle and within the area recorded as the historic core of the town revealed one pit of later Post medieval date and a shallow short linear feature that could have been of natural origin. The few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of later Post medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs Cummins).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hucklesby Architects on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Cummins commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single dwelling development with a detached cart lodge on land adjacent and to the south of Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye (see Fig. 1) that has been given planning consent under application 3350/16. The evaluation requirements were set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle area. The place name 'Eye' being derived from the early English for island and the town is surrounded by streams, and low lying formerly wet areas, feeding in to the River Dove to the south-east. Eye castle is the only one in Suffolk mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it formed the centre of the Honour of Eye, an extensive series of manors and estates held then by the Malet family, senior followers of William I. The historic street pattern in the town is dominated by the castle and its inner and outer baileys with Church Street curving round to the north and Castle Street to the south. The small road known as The Rookery runs south from Castle Street to Lowgate Street within the historic core of the town with the planned development site being in the garden of Rookery House, c100m south of the southern side of the castle and some 250m south-west of the parish church. Rookery House is a grade II listed building described as being of 'early 18th century date with later alterations.'

1.3 Glaciofluvial deposits in this area are a mix of sands and gravels and areas of heavier tills deposits comprising chalky boulder clay with flints with this site having a shallow north-east to south-west shallow downward slope around the 30m OD contour. At the time of evaluation the planned development area was soft ground being part of the garden of Rookery House.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was therefore generated by its location in the historic core of the town (HER EYE 091) where evidence for past activity of medieval and earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated. With regard to this setting it can be noted that a recent evaluation (HER EYE 102) recorded features of medieval and Post medieval date 40m to the east on the other side of The Rookery (see Fig. 1). In addition a Roman period artefact scatter (HER EYE 008) is recorded c100m to the south-west.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to an agreed plan (see Fig. 2). The trenching was carried out using a 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times and any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with the trenches being 1.80m wide.

2.2 The sides and base of trench and the upcast spoil were examined closely and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Figs. 2 & 3 & Appendices I & III):

Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
Northeast-southwest	10	500	400 of mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints with pockets of light grey chalky clay	The trench revealed one pit (0002) whose fill (0003) contained a few small brick fragments of later Post medieval date and a shallow linear feature (0004) whose pale fill (0005) did not contain any finds
Northwest-southeast	5	500	600 as T1	Silty orange sand with large pockets of light grey chalky clay	No features and the only stray finds were small fragments of brick/tile of recent date
	15 (27m ²)	500	400-600		Overall trench depth was 1000mm to 1200mm as some natural was removed to achieve a clean trench base, the only features were a pit (0002) of Post medieval date and a shallow linear feature (0004) of uncertain date and function

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trench depth was between 1000mm and 1200mm below 500mm of topsoil and 400 (trench 1) to 600mm (trench 2) of subsoil as 100mm of the underlying natural deposit was also removed to gain a better clarity as root disturbance partially obscured the natural deposit at the base of the trenches. At this site the local natural glaciofluvial deposit proved to be orange sand with flints

and pockets of light grey chalky clay with the latter deposits being more prevalent in trench 2.

3.3 The only features revealed in the trenches were in trench 1 and these comprised a pit (0002) on its western side (see Fig. 3) which was 1200mm wide and 400mm deep at the trench side with a mid to dark brown sandy fill (0003) that contained 4 small fragments of later Post medieval brick (wt. 36g) and a 1300mm long linear feature (0004) which was 400mm wide and contained a pale grey sandy fill (0005) which did not contain any finds.

3.4 The only stray finds in the upcast spoil from the trenches were occasional small sherds of later 19th century white ware, a few iron sheet scraps and nails and small fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With the only evidence for past activity revealed at this site being one feature, a pit (0002), of later Post medieval date and a shallow linear feature (0004) of uncertain date, and possible natural origin as the base of a potential animal burrow, it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned single dwelling and cart lodge development on land adjacent and to the south of Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye. This low density of archaeological features and finds suggests that this site has only seen a low level of activity in the past indicative of use as garden, paddock or perhaps orchard.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: EYE 140.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Bob Farrow for his skilful machine work and to Sue Holden for her specialist illustration work)

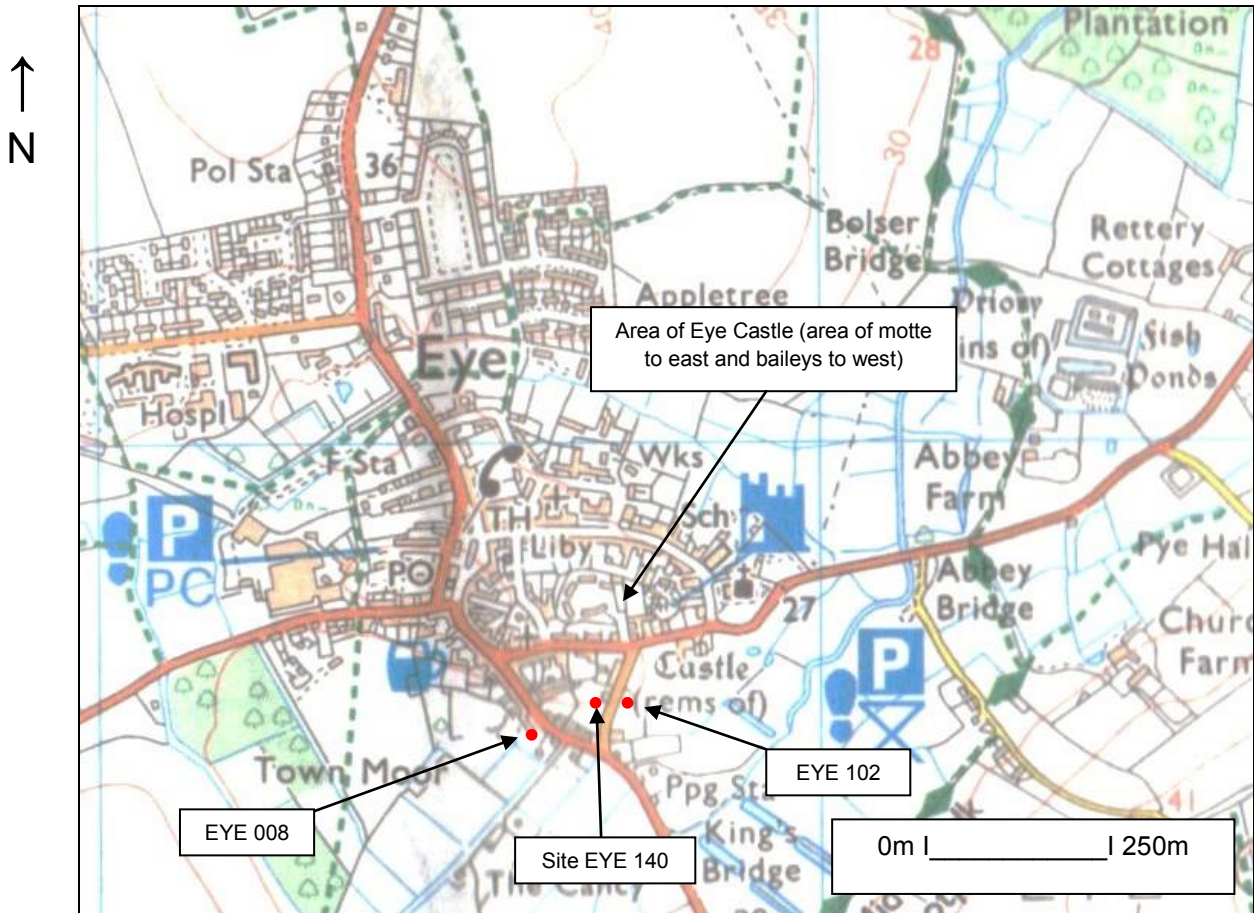


Fig. 1: Site location

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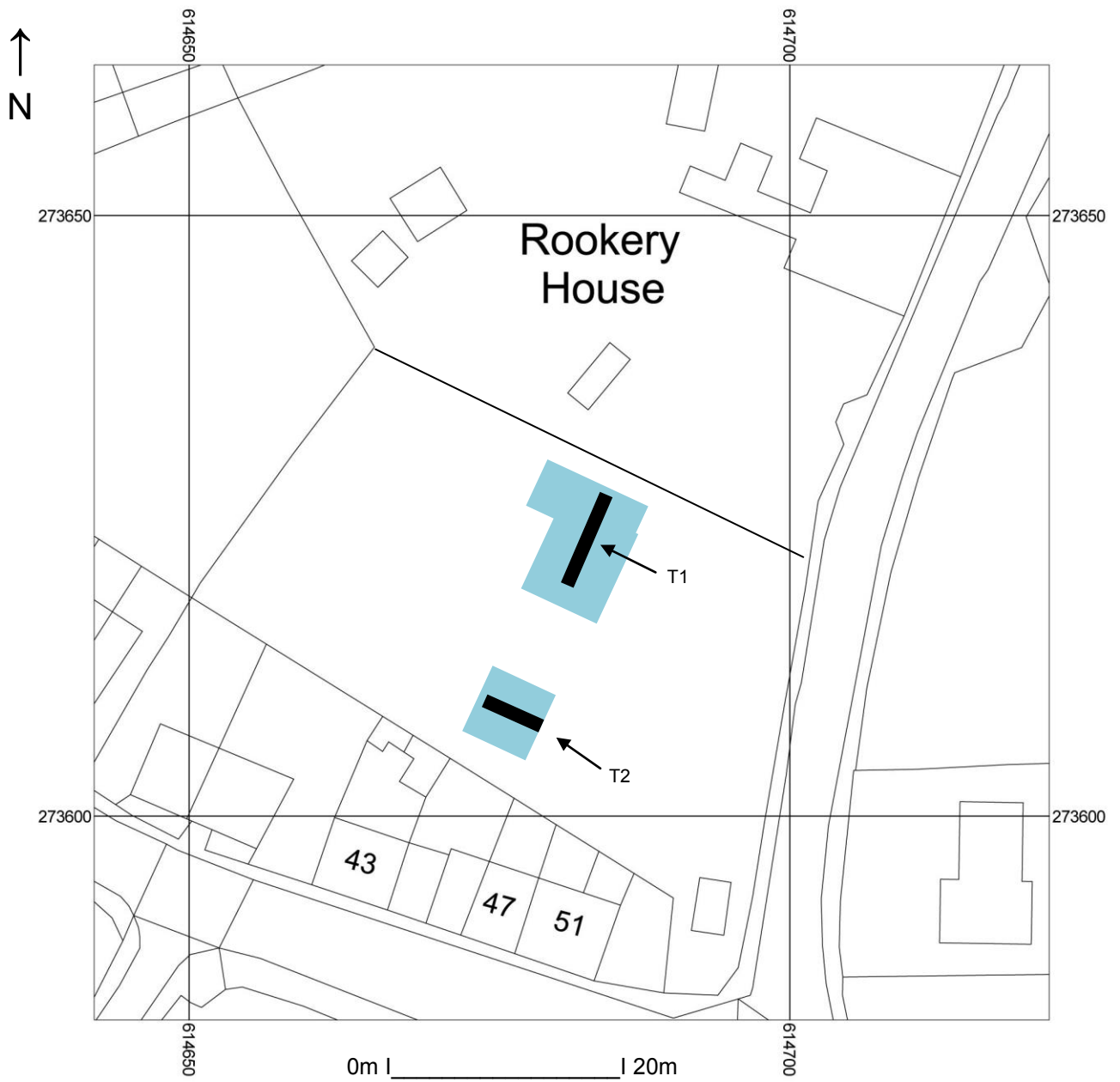


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (light blue- planned new footprint areas)
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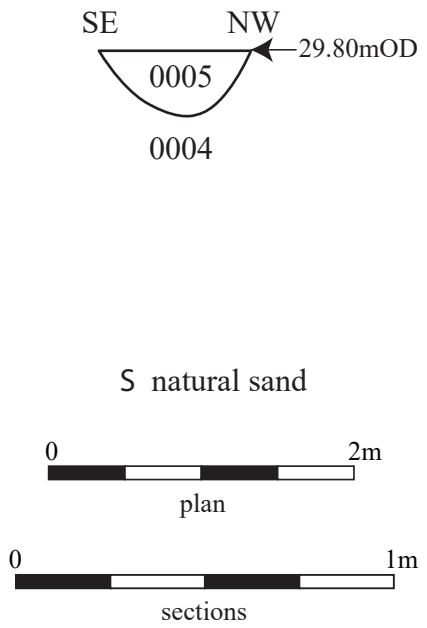
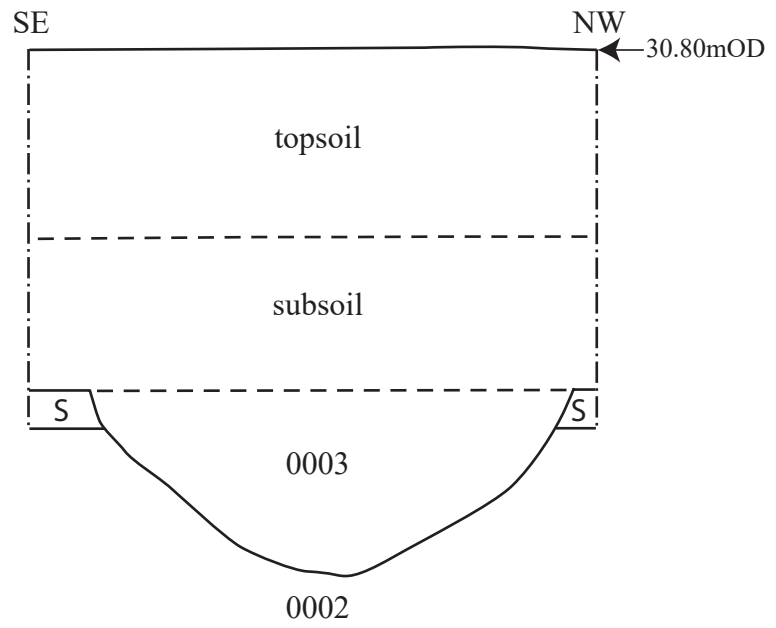
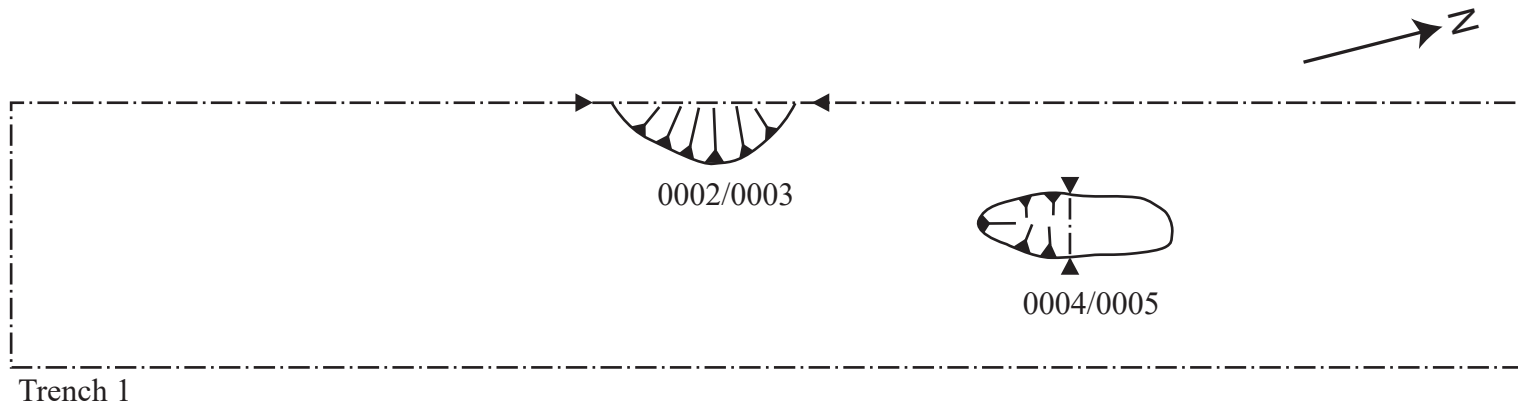


Fig. 3: Trench 1 plan and sections.

Appendix I- Images



General view from southwest



Trench 1 from southwest



Pit 0002 in trench 1 from east



Shallow linear feature 0004 in trench 1 from south



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile

**Land Adjacent to Rookery House,
5 The Rookery, Eye, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land adjacent to Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye, Suffolk, IP23 7AR

Client: Mr & Mrs Cummins

Local planning authority: Mid Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: 3350/16

Proposed development: Erection of one dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Rookery House 5
The Rookery Eye 3350/16

Grid ref: TM 14708 73648

Area: c900m²

LBS ref: 1334404

Conservation area

Current site use: garden

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Hucklesby Architects on behalf of their clients Mr & Mrs Cummins have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation on a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application 3350/16 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mr J Rolfe of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development concerns the construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver. 1.3 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent 3350/16. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The relevant SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Eye is a large parish in north central Suffolk with the main settlement being a small town with evidence of having been a local centre and market since the 11th century at least focused on the church and castle area. The place name 'Eye' being derived from the early English for island and the town is surrounded by streams, and low lying formerly wet areas, feeding in to the River Dove to the south-east. Eye castle is the only one in Suffolk mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 when it formed the centre of the Honour of Eye, an extensive series of manors and estates held then by the Malet family, senior followers of William I. The historic street pattern in the town is dominated by the castle and its inner and outer baileys with Church Street curving round to the north and Castle Street to the south. The small road known as The Rookery runs south from Castle Street to Lowgate Street within the historic core of the town with the proposed development site (PDS) being in the garden of Rookery House, c100m south of the southern side of the castle and some

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250m south-west of the parish church. Rookery House is a grade II listed building described as being of 'early 18th century date with later alterations.'

2.2 The PDS is located on the heavier soils of central Suffolk at c30m OD in an area described as deep loam to clay derived from the underlying chalky Till of the Beccles Series. At present the PDS is in use as garden.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, is within the medieval historic core of Eye (EYE 091) and in close proximity to medieval features identified during evaluation (EYE 102) and a Roman artefact scatter (EYE 008). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to the its location close to the medieval core of the town, close to where archaeological deposits of medieval of date have been identified, and near the find spot of Roman date artefacts. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a single dwelling on land adjacent to Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report.

5.2 The Brief requires 15m of 1.8m wide trenching across the area of the proposed dwelling and cart lodge. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand in combination with an event number. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to

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preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data

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recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land

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use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

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6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

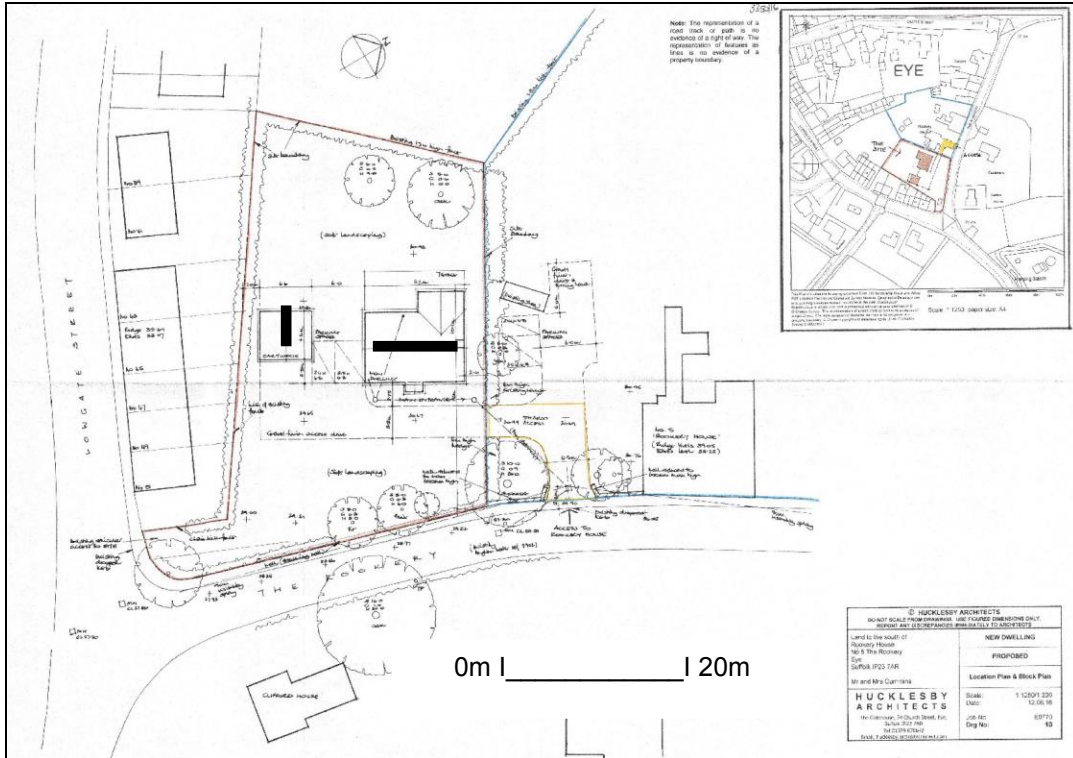
6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (1 x 5m and 1 x 10m)

Appendix III- Context list

Rookery House, Eye- EYE 140

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
1	0001	US	0001	Stray finds in upcast spoil- late Pmed brick and tile fragments	
1	0002	Pit	0002	Pit on western side of trench, 1200mm wide and 400mm deep at trench section	
1	0003	Fill	0002	Mid to dark brown sandy fill of pit 0002, containing a few small late Post medieval brick fragments	Late Post medieval
1	0004	Short linear feature	0004	Linear feature 1300mm long by 400mm wide and 180mm deep, possibly a natural feature such as the base of an animal burrow	
1	0005	Fill	0004	Pale grey sandy fill of short linear feature 0004, no finds	Uncertain

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-297708

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Eye, land adjacent Rookery House, 5 The Rookery (EYE 140, TM 1470 7364) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the south of the castle and within the area recorded as the historic core of the town revealed one pit of later Post medieval date and a shallow short linear feature that could have been of natural origin. The few stray finds in the upcast spoil were of later Post medieval date.
Project dates	Start: 30-10-2017 End: 30-10-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	EYE 140 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	1334404 - LBS No.
Any associated project reference codes	3350/16 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK EYE ROOKERY HOUSE, 5 THE ROOKERY
Postcode	IP23 7AR

Study area	200 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1470 7364 52.31829226227 1.150536015104 52 19 05 N 001 09 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 29m Max: 30m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Adjacent to Rookery House, 5 The Rookery, Eye, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	3 November 2017